in each county when possible, and from five to ten crop correspondents generally report from various portions of the same county in a well-organized crop service.

After choosing a suitable location for a voluntary station, the first point to be considered is the selection of an observer, competent and willing to perform the duties. He receives in return for his services the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, issued from the Central Office, and the weekly and monthly publications of the section center, but no salaried compensation. The observer being accepted, he is furnished with a maximum thermometer, minimum thermometer, rain gauge, book of instructions, pad of blank report sheets, and official envelopes. The required knowledge can be mastered in an hour's study. The duties are of a light and agreeable nature, and do not occupy more than ten minutes time each day. They consist of reading and resetting the two thermometers and measuring the rain or snow when any occurs. The results of the observation, that is, the highest and lowest temperatures and the rainfall for the day, are then jotted down on the blank report on the proper date, and the complete report is mailed to the section center at the end of each month.

The work of the crop correspondent is also purely voluntary, and of a still lighter character. He makes a report once a week during the growing season. A supply of official postal cards is furnished, having brief instructions printed at the top, and a blank space beneath for the written report. After giving a plain, concise statement of the week's weather conditions and general crop development, the crop correspondent mails the card so as to reach the section center not later than the following Monday morning. All correspondents receive the weekly and monthly publications issued at their respective section centers.

The Weather Bureau Office at Baltimore, Md., is the headquarters of the section that comprises the States of Maryland and Delaware. The reports from the voluntary stations are mailed to this office; the records of temperature, rainfall, and other atmospheric phenomena are tabulated; the distribution of the temperature and rainfall is charted; a general weather review is prepared; and the entire climatic history of the section is then printed in the monthly publication, which is usually issued within two weeks after the reports are received. The crop correspondents mail their reports so as to reach here by Monday morning; their cards are assorted, examined, and edited Monday afternoon; and the weekly crop bulletin of the section is out by noon of the following day.

The work as briefly outlined above has been continuous in this section since the establishment of the Climate and Crop Service in 1892. During that time the cooperating observers have increased in numbers and efficiency, and in nearly all cases the same observer has acted continuously since the first enlistment of his services, and his interest in the work has apparently advanced with the length of the record obtained. There are now 70 active voluntary stations in this section, and 125 crop correspondents report regularly during the season. The present status of the work is satisfactory in a general sense, but additional observers are needed in a few districts, and the number of crop correspondents must be increased before the entire territory can be said to be thoroughly represented. It is the desire and intention of the section director to make the Maryland and Delaware section of the Climate and Crop Service second to none in the country, and earnest efforts to that end will be vigorously carried on until a perfect service is firmly established.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE KLONDIKE.

By Mr. U. G. MYERS, Voluntary Observer, Weather Bureau.

As noted in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for April, page 154, the Weather Bureau has undertaken to extend its meteorological stations in Alaska. It has also cooperated in the effort to obtain meteorological information from the Klondike region. To this end, Mr. U. G. Myers, formerly a Weather Bureau observer at New Haven, Conn., has been granted a furlough and is now acting as a voluntary observer. He has been furnished with a proper outfit of instruments. Having occasion to stop at Lake Bennett, on his way to Dawson City, he has secured a record for fifteen days at that place, we make the following extracts from his letter dated June 1, 1898, at Tagish House, N. W. T.:

I have the honor to forward herewith observations of barometer, etc., for sixteen days of May taken at Lake Bennett, Canada (?), at a point on the west shore (opposite the island), longitude 135° west, latitude 60° north (approximately), from Map 3100, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Juneau to Porcupine River.

The barometer was read at 1 p. m., local time (5 p. m., eastern time). The readings of the "attached thermometer" are also recorded again under "dry," as the barometer was exposed in the open air.

The elevation of Lake Bennett, according to Ogilvie's surveys, is just about 2,200 feet.

Meteorological record at Lake Bennett, Canada.

Date, May, 1898.	Local barometer.	Temperature.				Precipitation.			Wind direction.	Weather.	Snow on ground.
		1 p. m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Began.	Ended.	Amount.			
	Feet.	°	°	°	°						
9	27.310	47.5	54.9	31.0	43	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
10	.607	40.0	43.9	32.0	38	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Clear.	T.
11	.846	42.0	44.5	27.9	36	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Clear.	T.
12	.652	52.0	52.6	31.0	42	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Clear.	T.
13	.472	54.0	55.6	34.1	45	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
14	.473	54.0	54.0	25.2	44	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
15	.574	47.0	54.6	40.0	47	5:30 a. m.	6 a. m.	T.	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
16	.475	55.0	57.0	44.0	59	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Cloudy.	T.
17	.369	46.0	50.0	37.1	44	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
18	.273	50.0	52.6	31.0	42	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Clear.	T.
19	.317	52.0	54.1	27.1	40	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Clear.	T.
20	.314	47.5	49.0	27.2	38	D. N.	10 a. m.	T.	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
21	.237	52.0	57.0	29.2	43	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Partly cl'dy.	T.
22	.467	52.0	58.0	27.5	43	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Clear.	T.
23	.650	52.0	63.5	26.8	46	D. N.	7 a. m.	0.10	S.	Clear.	T.
24	.724	59.0	61.4	38.0	50	.....	.....	0.00	S.	Cloudy.	T.
Sums	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.10	...	.....	...
Means	27.485	50.1	54.5	31.8	43.1	.....	.....	.....	S.	.....	T.

D. N.—During the night.

The snow on ground since I have been here consists of that on the mountains and heavy drifts in the timber, though the latter have about disappeared at this time, May 24.

The precipitation recorded is what occurred on the immediate lake shore, no record being made of the frequent snowstorms on the mountains. The mountains rise abruptly some 2,000 feet high above the lakes. Mosquitoes first appeared on May 2.

[The daily record of the mercurial barometer, as given in the original record, has been corrected for temperature of the attached thermometer, thereby giving the so-called "local barometric height," but has not been converted into standard local pressure by adding the reduction to standard gravity; the latter reduction for latitude 60° and pressure 27.4 inches is plus 0.036, so that the above mean local pressure becomes 27.521, subject to a slight uncertainty depending on the diminution of gravity with altitude. The reduction to sea level, according to Mr. Morrill's method of using the international tables, gives 29.805 for the barometric height, or 29.84 for the standard pressure, which latter agrees exactly with the normal values on the map for May in Buchan's volume of the reports of the Challenger Expedition. In this calculation an altitude of 2,200 feet has been assumed in accordance with Mr. Myers' quotation from Ogilvie's Surveys. One would be tempted to reverse the computation and redetermine the altitude of Bennett Lake if we had corresponding observations at any well established neighboring station.—ED.]